(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2324.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1791.

WARSAW, *April* 27.

A COURIER is arrived from our minister at Constantinople with dispatches, the subject of which is, "that the negotiations relative to the navigation of the Black Sea still meet with difficulties on the part of the Turkish ministry, which will by no means grant any advantages to the Polish nation till Poland has entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Porte against Russia as an enemy of that empire:" And it is said, that the Sultan will not admit of even this modification, "that Poland, before she declares herself, must wait to see how the king of Prussia will act towards Russia."

We have accounts from Jassy that the Russians continue pursuing their advantages against the Turks. After the taking of Machschin, prince Gallitzin marched to the Peninsula of Kuchepany, opposite Brailow, where he found the flotilla under general Ribas, who had landed two battalions upon the Peninsula, which induced the Turks to quit the redoubts, and throw great part of their cannon into the Danube: In their flight they set fire to every thing, and passed to an island opposite, where they entrenched themselves: However, the Russian troops pursued them, and having raised a battery in the night, began to fire upon them in the morning; and notwithstanding the enemy's fortification was covered by the heavy artillery of Brailow and the Turkish ships, yet the Russians took it by storm. All the enemy's vessels are either destroyed or rendered useless; the garrison were mostly either cut to pieces, or drowned in the Danube; the Russians were employed two days in destroying the entrenchments. Out of twenty pieces of cannon the Russians have taken seventeen; besides they took prisoners a Pacha of Three Tails, and one hundred other officers. The Turks had 4000 men killed or drowned, and 22 large and small vessels destroyed. After this important victory the Russians returned to their post with 26 pieces of cannon, 9000 cartouch boxes, five standards and 27 pair of colours.

PARIS, *April* 28.

Whilst this country becomes daily more quiet, some of our neighbours are still in a state of anarchy: 15,000 men marched from Avignon the evening before yesterday to make a second attempt upon Carpentras; they had cannon, bombs, and ammunition with them. The besieged place put itself in a state of defence. The besiegers, however, joined by the inhabitants of about 40 villages, appeared before a village where the people of Carpentras had opened the sluices, and in flying had set every thing on fire; thus that unfortunate country suffers all the horrors of a civil war. The mayor and the vicar of Vaison have been hung up.

There has been a violent tumult at Versailles. On the 26th ult. as the regiment of Flanders was preparing to quit that town, a multitude of people, two thirds of whom were women, assembled together to prevent their departure. In vain did the national guards and the municipality endeavour to disperse them. They were immediately assailed with a shower of stones. The guards threatened to fire, but their threats were despised. It was therefore found necessary to fire upon them in good earnest, by which many people were wounded, after which the rioters thought proper to disperse.

There has also been some disturbance in the church of St. Sulpice, occasioned by the imprudent behaviour of some young men, who interrupted the service; however the national guard took hold of some of the ringleaders, and several others fled to the Luxemburgh for safety, where they were taken up and put into confinement.

Mademoiselle D'Orleans, now in her 14th year, was last Friday attacked with nine fits of the Epilepsy—her disorder proceeds from excess of grief, for the removal from about her person of her governess, madame de Sillery, better known to the English by the name of madame de Genlis.

*April* 30. It was thought that the resignation of M. de la Fayette, would have been productive of the most serious calamities, and that the late decline of his popularity would have thrown him into the arms of the aristocracy; but, happily for his country, happily for his own fair, and as yet unsullied fame, it has been directly the reverse.

His conduct since that period has been such as would have done honour to the days of Roman or of Grecian patriotism. On his abdication of the command, he immediately waited on the eldest colonel in the lines, and informed him that he was no longer his general officer, but one of the privates under him. He accordingly dressed himself in a soldier's uniform, and in this character, and with a musket on his shoulder, usually mounted guard on his majesty, at the Thuilleries.

This noble example of the commander in chief of an army of 50,000 men, becoming in a single moment a simple volunteer, and having the first military office of command in the morning, to occupy the last in point of obedience on the same night, was an example only wanting to make the revolution more glorious.

*May* 7. We learn from Carpentras that the army from Avignon, after battering that place to no purpose towards the port de Monteaux, to the west of Avignon, attacked it towards the port d'Orange, against which part they had fired red hot balls for seven hours, but without effect.

When the letter of the 29th came away, Carpentras still resisted its besiegers, whom they annoy by frequent sallies in which we are assured that the Avignonese have had near 900 men killed and wounded; and in a sally made the 27th, they lost two pieces of cannon.

LONDON, *May* 6.

*Extract of a letter from Elsineur, April* 26.

"Dutch ships have for some time hesitated about proceeding to Russian ports in the Baltic; but the Dutch minister at Copenhagen having acquainted their consul here, that England required no assistance from the states general to act against Russia, all ships belonging to the republic might proceed with safety to the Russian ports. in consequence of this information the Dutch proceed as usual.

"It is confidently said, that the republic of Holland will take no part in an offensive war against Russia; and we have the best authority for saying, that if the present misunderstanding between Great-Britain and Russia terminates in a war, this country will maintain a strict neutrality.

*Interesting particulars of the* CIVIL WAR *now raging in the* Comtat Venassin, *and of the first pitched battle occasioned by the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The combined army of the Insurgents, or of that party, in the combat, who oppose its reunion with France, and whose principal strength lies in Carpentras, possessed themselves, in the beginning of April, of Sarrians, Mazan, Caromb, Barroux, and a number of other smaller municipalities. On the other hand, the patriotic party in Avignon and Vaucluse, raised an army of near 10,000 men. The greatest part of these forces put themselves in march, on the 18th of April, towards Sarrians, a town in the neighbourhood of Orange, and one of those comprized in the federation of Sainte Cecile.

On the 19th, at eight o'clock in the morning, they halted in a plain in the vicinity of Sarrians, where the army took their breakfast.

From the peasants in the neighbourhood they learnt, that Sarrians was entirely deserted by the garrison thrown into it, and that the town intended to surrender. On the faith of this report, they continued their march in secure confidence; when all of a sudden while their main body were passing a defile, they were attacked from the heights on each side, by a continual discharge of musquetry and cannon; and here was fought the first pitched battle to which the revolution in France has given occasion.

The patriot army disengaged themselves as fast as possible from the defile, and formed their ranks. The enemy is said to have consisted of seven thousand men, formed into two bodies, and supplied with seven cannon, had greatly the advantage of position; they were however, obliged to give ground.

They then intrenched themselves among some country houses; from whence, being dislodged, they rallied a second time, and drew up in a rank. Here commenced a regular combat, which ended in the total dispersion of the rebel army. That of the patriots marched strait on to Sarrians, and planting their cannon against its walls, the keys were delivered after the first discharge.

The lieutenant-general who commanded in the attack, entered with a moderate escort and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, which was deserted, and the doors and windows of the houses were all shut; while in the midst of this general silence, a discharge of musquetry was made from all the windows opening to the Grand Square. Here the soldiers could no longer be restrained; a general pillage took place, and fire was set to the houses whence the musquets were discharged.

After this, the army withdrew from the town, encamped on some heights which command it, and after resting there about two hours, marched on to Mouteaux, a town about two leagues distant from Carpentras, where they are now encamped.

Already fifteen of the diffident communities have sent deputies to the army cantoned at Mouteaux, declaring that they had been induced by force only to enter into a league with Carpentras. It is this city only which holds out. There were said to be 4000 men in garrison in this city. But at the same time the courier was setting off from Avignon, (viz. 21st) with the letter from which this account is taken, a capitulation was proposed by the besieged.

BOSTON, *July* 12.

By the arrival of captain Rich, the editor has been obliged by the perusal of the Calcutta Chronicle, which appears to contain full and interesting intelligence respecting the operation of the British army, and the conduct of Tippoo Saib.

Enveloped in the mystery of terms, we wandered through tedious accounts of skirmishes, marches, petty victories, and harmless defeats, until we arrived at the death of Tippoo, his son, and son-in-law. This rather awakened an attention, the ardour of which had been in some measure depressed, from the frequent repetition of local descriptive terms and denignations, unexplained, and by us inexplicable, and the most general of which were Dawks, Cores, Jungles, Cowle, Looties, Kheelant, Coffees, and Zemindarce. We found ourselves many Coffes from the comprehension of these accounts, and should very gladly have solicited Cowle from any of the sons of literature versed in the eastern languages. But proceeding without their assistance, we at length discovered that Tippoo at last was living. On the 14th of December lord Cornwallis arrived at Madras, with his suite, after a favourable passage of six days from Calcutta; on the 27th January his lordship intended to join the combined army, formed of English troops and the subsidies of the native princes, at Arnee, to which places they were then on their march, immediately on the arrival of the reinforcement, and stores from Bengal. Some unpleasant occurrences had happened. The nabob of Arcot's troops, which were appointed to escort the governor-general to the army, had mutinied and refused to go, under the plea of their pay being much in arrears, but the spirited exertions of the nabob's son, quelled the mutiny, with a body of troops under his command, and was severely wounded in the conflict. Two officers of high rank in the combined army, it was reported, were at variance, and the decision of their difference had been referred to supreme authority. The most flattering expectations of success were formed by a knowledge of the military skill and intrepidity of Cornwallis. Whether they will be realized in a similar way to the expectations of his royal master from his generalship in America, time, the glossary of all events, can alone determine.

Tippoo has ever cautiously avoided a pitched battle. He appears to have entertained the British forces and led them about wherever they would follow him. The only consequential blow struck by the combined army was at Canonore, which surrendered to general Abercrombie on the 17th of December. This victory was atchieved with trifling loss on the part of the British, and of Tippoo's forces 100 were killed, and 6000 made prisoners.

The grand and centre armies formed a junction on the 17th of November. They had not been able to bring the Alexander of the East to open warfare. The conduct of general Meadows was generally censured, and the inhabitants of this war desolated country look forward with pleasure to his being superseded.

The several native princes in junction with England furnished large bodies of well disciplined cavalry, and a numerous infantry not entitled to much encomium. Scarcity of money was a general complaint; an unhealthy season, universally felt; a failure of cotton crops in Bombay, pretty fully demonstrated, and a variety of other unfortunate circumstances appear to attend this unhappy people.

This is a concise summary of the state of India.—The termination of this contest cannot be well conjectured. Tippoo is well supplied, has a powerful army, and a rapaciously ambitious mind. He will prove a powerful enemy to the views and interests of Britain, and will consequently be opposed by every possible exertion in their power to make.

DANBURY, *July* 11.

By letters from Vermont, of the 22d ult. we are informed, that pigeons were so plenty in the northern parts of that state, the last spring, that great damage was done to the corn; some fields were quite ruined by them. And that one man, by bating them in his barn, caught at one time one thousand and thirteen pigeons.

The last mentioned circumstance is confirmed by several reputable characters, whose veracity may be relied on.

ALBANY, *July* 11.

A letter from a gentleman in the county of Ontario, to his friend in this city, mentions, that the Indians continue perfectly quiet and friendly in that quarter.

We can assure the public with much satisfaction that judge Cooper, (who may be considered the oracle and soul of Otsego county) has collected this season about 70,000lb. of maple sugar, which is brought to market in boxes after the Spanish manner, containing 300lb. each; about 15,000lb. is in cakes, the remainder is all grained, and equal to Muscovado. The last year the quantity this public spirited gentleman collected was only 20,000lb.

## PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

The following paragraph from a London paper of the 9th of May, ſeems to indicate that the ſpirit for revolution is not entirely inactive in England.

We every day diſcover the accumulation of the innovating flame, and ſeriouſly think the attention of the legiſlature would be well directed to the infamous clubs and conventicles pointed at by Mr. Burke.

On Friday, May 6th, the Canada bill was taken up in the houſe of commons. Mr. Burke attempted to open the debate by a compariſon between the American, French, and Britiſh conſtitutions. He commended the firſt—launched out with great vehemence in exceſſive abuſe of the ſecond—Here he was interrupted by the repeated cry of order. A very irregular debate enſued on the queſtion of order, in which Fox and Burke, in oppoſition to each other, principally figured. The debate, however, notwithſtanding its irregularity, abounded with intereſting paſſages. The following expreſſions fell from Mr. Burke in the heat of the conteſt:

"With whatever craft or ſubtlety gentlemen might endeavour to gloſs over their proceedings, he boldly avowed, in the face of the public, "that there was a faction in this country, reſtleſs and turbulent, who wiſhed to ſupplant the Britiſh government by the introduction of the French conſtitution!"

Three editions of the debate were publiſhed by the editor of one of the London papers.

The Engliſh papers give an account of the firſt battle to which the French revolution has given riſe; it was fought near Carpentras, between 10,000 patriots and about 7000 counter-revolutioniſts. The latter were completely routed, and Carpentras, in which was a garriſon of 4000 men, inveſted by the patriotic troops. On the 21ſt of April a capitulation was propoſed by the beſieged.

By a letter, dated at New-town, on the Tioga, the 4th inſtant, it appears, that the main body of the Indians, amounting to 600, arrived there the 29th ultimo, and the next day an intereſting meeting was held at the table of colonel Pickering, who had invited about twenty of the ſachems or chiefs of the Six Nations and other tribes, as well as ſeveral gentlemen from Philadelphia, to dine with him. The table was ſpread under a covert of green boughs and (as in former days) they dined together with a brotherly affection When the table was clearing away for the introduction of pipes, "the bench oppoſite to us gave way, and the whole row fell to the ground;" on which one of the Philadelphians deſired one of the interpreters to tell them, "that they had now given an occular proof of their determination to ſtand or fall together."—They took the meaning, and laughed heartily. Shortly afterward, ——— ———, by an interpreter, requeſted them to open their ears, for he had ſomething to ſay to them. He then proceeded to repreſent the diſadvantages of intemperance, and the evil nature of war, and likewiſe the happy conſequences of a quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, in which all mankind might live together as becomes children of one father; and concluded with earneſt wiſhes that their old and wiſe men would endeavour to preſerve ſociety and good will during the treaty for the renewal of peace and friendſhip, ſo that it might be attended with the deſired effects; to which was added by another perſon, "it was with theſe ſentiments our fathers met each other when they came into your country with William Penn 108 years ago. They lived about ſeventy years in uninterrupted peace and friendſhip. If the Indians deſire to preſerve the ſame friendly diſpoſitions, we believe the white people are now diſpoſed to cheriſh them; and we heartily wiſh that a peace of ſtill longer duration may be the happy conſequence." As what had been ſaid was repeating to them, they aſſented in their manner, from time to time, with loud and general laughs. They afterwards talked together ſometime in a low voice. One of them (we are told) ſaid to the reſt, "don't you remember when we heard this ſpeech a great many years ago?"

At length an old man, after repeating what had been ſaid roſe and replied, "Brothers, we thank you for your advice. We have not much to ſay to you. We are not now about the council fire. The repreſentative of the thirteen ſtates has invited us to his table, that we might take each other by the hand, and converſe together as friends. We thank you for reminding us of the time when our fathers lived together in peace and friendſhip. Then we went out and came in when we pleaſed, and our wives and children were ſecure. You have told us how it was with our fathers. We have a mind to tell you how it is with us. Formerly our nations were always at war one among another.—Indians were born with the tomahawk in their hands, till Sir William Johnſon told us that we ought all to be one people. He made peace amongſt us, for which we revere his memory. But after many years the French made war on the Engliſh. Then Sir William came to us, and laid his tomahawk down by us, and told us we muſt take it up againſt the French. We took it up for him then, but it was not right for him to put it into our hands. In the laſt war, when we heard that brothers were going to fight againſt brothers, we thought it ſtrange. We could hardly believe that people of the ſame blood would riſe up and deſtroy one another. We ſaw that they could not fetch a clear ſtroke, becauſe they could ſcarcely diſtinguiſh between enemies and friends. If we had had our ſenſes about us, we ſhould not have taken up the tomahawk on either ſide. We ought to have let you alone until you became brothers again, and then joined you as friends."

Colonel Pickering obſerved, that the converſation was perfectly agreeable to him, and took occaſion to enforce what had been ſaid by a recollection of the former harmony between the Indians and the people of Pennſylvania, who had dealt ſo fairly with their ancеſtors, and had lived in peace with them for ſo long a time—intimating, that the ſame good will had prompted thoſe preſent to come ſo far to attend the treaty, with a belief of the friendly intentions of the great chief of the United States towards the Indian nations, and that therefore it would be right that every jealous apprehenſion ſhould be now removed.

My friend ——— ——— having in his poſſeſſion an old ſtone pipe, ſuppoſed to have been preſented to William Penn by the Indians, he repeated the hiſtory of it.—As this was interpreted to them, they looked round at the pipe with expreſſions of ſatisfaction. The next chief took hold of it, examined it attentively, ſmoked a whiff or two, then paſſed it to the next; and thus the old pipe went round once more, as in the days of its worthy owner.

On the 2d inſtant we attended the introductory conference, on which the previous meſſages and circumſtances of the treaty were reheard. An erect young man, of a commanding appearance, ſpoke for ſome time on behalf of the Indians; after which, an old chief delivered four ſtrings of wampum, talking over them a conſiderable time, and cloſing his ſpeech in this manner; "I herewith remove all doubts and fears, and our brothers, the white people, with their wives and children, may now reſt quietly in their beds."

Yeſterday the buſineſs was opened by a conciliatory ſpeech from colonel Pickering, the concluſion of which will be delivered this day.

The writer of the letter proceeds with expreſſing ſatisfaction in having attended the treaty, which appeared ſo far to be ſtrongly marked with ſuch traits of peace and friendſhip, as were likewiſe evidently and mutually agreeable on the part of the Indians.

It is no more than juſtice to the writer to ſay, that the letter was written for the inſpection of his particular friends, for which reaſon ſome little omiſſions of the names of perſons, &c. were thought proper, but the ſubſtance is retained which reſpects the Indians and the treaty.

*July* 22. By a letter received in town yeſterday, dated Pittſburgh, July 14, we learn, that the day before an expreſs had arrived there, which informed, that Cornplanter, and ſix of the principal men of the Six Nations, had left their country and taken refuge in the garriſon at French creek, owing to the warlike diſpoſitions and preparations of their tribe, of which they diſapproved. The expreſs further informed, that the Six Nations were about joining the Indian tribes beyond the Lakes, and intended to pour down their united forces on the inhabitants of our frontiers.

Stiff-knee and Halt town are two of the Indians, who, with Cornplanter, took refuge in the fort at French creek.

*Extract of a letter from Calcutta, January* 20.

"Lord Cornwallis is now at Madraſs, and takes the command of the army—Tippoo has out-generaled Meadows—They are now at the ſame place they were in May laſt—The army under Meadows was 17,000, that under Muſgrave 7000, and the Bombay army as many more, and have done nothing."

### CAUTION to MARINERS.

The commiſſioners of pilotage for the bar and harbour of Charleſton (South-Carolina) give notice, that the lantern of the light-houſe was, on the night of the firſt inſtant, conſumed by fire, ſo that there can be no light ſhewn till the light-houſe is repaired. Mariners approaching the coaſt are therefore cautioned to guard againſt the inconveniencies of the want of a light.

*Freſh diſturbances in St Domingo.*

Captain Davis, of the brig Hetty, who arrived at this port on Monday laſt from Cape Francois, which place he left the 7th inſtant, informs, that on the 1ſt of this month the governor received official information that the national aſſembly had paſſed a decree which gave to the free negroes and mulattoes in their colonies equal rights with the other inhabitants.

The governor, on the 4th of July, by proclamation, made public this intelligence, which created great diſturbance in the colony.

The provincial aſſembly met, proteſted againſt the decree of the national aſſembly, determined to oppoſe the execution of it, and reſolved to ſend miniſters plenipotentiary to the different European courts, inviting their aſſiſtance to render their oppoſition effectual.

Forty-five thouſand men were daily expected from France to enforce the execution of the decree.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, May* 16.

"Wedneſday laſt the brig Two Siſters, of Bourdeaux, captain Francis Renoul, arrived at Paſſage below Waterford, with a cargo of wines, glaſs, printing-paper, &c. On coming to her birth in the river ſhe hoiſted her new national flag, and fired thirteen guns, which were anſwered by every veſſel that carried ſwivels, except one Londoner, who, though provided with eight four-pounders, took no manner of notice. The new flag is exceedingly elegant, being an alternate mixture of blue, red and white, in three compartiments, interſperſed with gold fleurs de lys, on a ground of rich white ſattin. At the top is a crown encircled by a wreath, round which are the words, *le Nation, le Loi, le Roi*, the nation, the law, and the king. This is the firſt ſhip carrying the reformed colours of France that has arrived in any Iriſh port ſince the revolution."

*Extract of a letter from London, May* 5.

"Yeſterday morning Pedeſtrian Stuart ſet off for Falmouth on his intended journey, to explore the interior parts of America. He intends going on board the New-York packet"

*Extract of a letter from Warſaw, April* 30.

"The Ruſſians, commanded by prince Guitzen, after deſtroying the Turkiſh entrenchments under the cannon of Brailow, (which might indeed be looked upon as the out-works of the fortreſs) finding they could not well keep the poſt they had taken, retreated to their former ſituation with a ſmall loſs."

*Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, May* 16.

"We have received a letter from Vienna, dated the 6th inſtant, and on which we can rely, ſtating the following remarkable circumſtances—Lord Elgin has received ſome very important diſpatches from the cabinet of St. James's, with which he ſet out on Tueſday laſt for Italy with all ſpeed, to communicate them to the emperor in perſon. There is no doubt here but theſe diſpatches relate to ſettling a general peace between the belligerent powers."

## AUGUSTA, (*Georgia*) *May* 21.

*Extract of a letter from Zachariah Cox, Eſquire, to colonel Daniel Gaines, dated Confluence of Holſtein, and French Broad rivers, March* 25.

"Mr. Strother has returned, without any ſatisfactory information reſpecting our expedition. A meſſenger is diſpatched to the Chickaſaw Indians to influence them againſt our intruded ſettlement. In the courſe of governor Blunt's converſation with Mr. Strother, he obſerved that it was the intention of congreſs to claim the unappropriated territory of Georgia, by right of conqueſt; for the completion of which, the ſeveral treaties entered into by congreſs, with the ſouthern Indians, were intended; and that his private order from the ſecretary of war, was to prevent the ſettlement of the Muſcle Shoals at all events.

"All boats, except the Tenaſee adventurers, have a ſignal from his excellency, to paſs down the river to prevent any hoſtile attacks from the ſavages. They have leave to intercept us; however, this very day we embark. God only knows the event I ſhall be able to give you better information on my return, ſhould I be ſo fortunate."

## ANNAPOLIS, *July* 28.

The preſident of the United States has appointed William Lewis, Eſquire, of Philadelphia, judge of the diſtrict court of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the room of Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, deceaſed.

The preſident has appointed William Rawle, Eſquire, United States attorney for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the room of William Lewis, Eſquire, who is appointed judge.

William Smith, Eſquire, of Baltimore town, is appointed auditor in the treaſury department of the United States, in the room of Oliver Wolcott, Eſquire, who ſucceeds the late Nicholas Eveleigh, Eſquire, as comptroller.

Samuel Oſgood, Eſquire, of New-York, has reſigned his office of poſtmaſter-general of the United States.


TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on the firſt day of September next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called GOTT's FARM, containing 249 acres, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, within a mile and a half of Herring creek church. This land will be ſold on a credit of four years, one fourth of the purchaſe money and intereſt to be paid annually; bond with good ſecurity for the payment thereof will be required. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer this fall, and a good title on payment of the money.

1807/6

S. STEWARD,
A. ALLEIN.

N. B. The above land will be ſold in lots of fifty acres each.

For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty-five, and her daughter, a lively girl of about seven years—The woman has been accuſtomed to plantation buſineſs, has the character of being an expert hand at the hoe, and proves a good knitter and ſpinner; ſhe can be well recommended for honeſty, induſtry, ſobriety and peaceableneſs; her country qualifications notwithſtanding being of little utility in town, is the reaſon for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791. 2

To be SOLD,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN's, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 29th July next,

A CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATE, for thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-nine cents, at ſix per cent. intereſt; CERTIFICATES amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, at three per cent. intereſt; and ſix hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety-five cents DEFERRED STOCK.

JOHN THOMAS, Adminiſtrator of *John Jordan*.

June 28, 1791. 4X

For SALE,

Sundry Houſes,

—VIZ.—

THE houſe where Meſſrs. PINKNEY and GOTT now keep ſtore, fronting the Market houſe, poſſeſſion to be given the firſt of April next. A houſe on Prince-George's-ſtreet, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houſes on Fleet-ſtreet. Likewiſe the houſe at the corner of Church and Green-ſtreets, where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on leaſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. 8w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791. 5

## House of Entertainment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-houſe on the ferry-ſide, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by colonel Charles Beatty. Having lain in an aſſortment of the beſt liquors, with all other neceſſaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himſelf with the hope of giving ſatisfaction to all who may honour him with their cuſtom. Travellers will find, at this houſe, every conveniency for themſelves, with good hay, oats and ſtabling, or paſture, for their horſes.

He alſo informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and ſupplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive ſober boatmen; and, as boats are conſtantly kept on each ſide of the ferry, paſſengers will not be delayed on either ſide, but be taken over with the greateſt ſafety and diſpatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

*George-Town, June 24, 1791.* 3

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## For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, ſituated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and ſtill nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and ſmall grain; its convenience to the ſeat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles diſtant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which laſt is only ſixteen miles diſtant, and its vicinity to the flouriſhing glaſs-works, combine to render its ſituation highly valuable, and the whole tract a deſirable object of purchaſe as a gentleman's ſeat, for which purpoſe it affords an healthy and elevated ſituation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made eaſy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of Weſt river, or Dr STEUART, of Annapolis. 5 tf

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AT a meeting of the MANAGERS of the ORPHAN SCHOOL LOTTERY, on the 18th inſtant, it was unanimouſly determined to commence the drawing thereof on the firſt Monday in September next. There are a few tickets yet on hand, and it is earneſtly requeſted, that thoſe perſons who are deſirous of contributing to the promotion of ſo laudable an inſtitution, as a ſchool for the education of poor children, by purchaſing tickets in this lottery, will be ſpeedy in their application. 2

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## ONCE MORE!

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, or to the houſe of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to ſettle with, and pay the ſame to, *William Cooke*, Eſquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpoſe, otherwiſe their accounts and obligations will be put in ſuit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791. 2

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☞ THE ſeveral debtors above alluded to may be aſſured, that ſuch of them as neglect this notice will be ſued immediately—Thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſettle the ſaid claims againſt them ſhall experience a reaſonable indulgence to enable them to do ſo with the leaſt poſſible expence and trouble.

5w WILLIAM COOKE.

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*Indian-Town, Charles county, July 10, 1791.*

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. GEORGE HUTCHESON, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated that the balances againſt the eſtate may be aſcertained, and arrangements made for payment—all thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

2 JO. W. HARRISON, Admr.

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## NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly, that an act may paſs to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it interſects the road leading from Saliſbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joſhua Morriſs.

3 GILLISS POLK.

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## Samuel Hutton,

### Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his moſt ſincere thanks to the public, and his old cuſtomers in particular, for their paſt favours, and, from his due attention to pleaſe, he hopes ſtill to merit their cuſtom; he continues to carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and approved faſhions, on the moſt reaſonable terms and ſhorteſt notice. He has ſupplied himſelf with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above buſineſs. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the beſt wages and one year's employment, or more. He alſo wants two boys as apprentices to the above buſineſs, from fourteen to ſixteen years old.

8w 4

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, June 29, 1791.

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## All perſons having claims againſt

the eſtate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of ſaid William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce them properly authenticated, and thoſe who are indebted to either of the ſaid eſtates are deſired to make immediate payment, to

8X w8 JOSHUA KENNARD,

Adminiſtrator de bonis non, on the eſtate of *William Price*, and adminiſtrator with the will annexed to *John Price*.

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## To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Saſſafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the reſidue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the land diſpoſed of in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on.

12 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

## John Eager Howard, Eſquire,

Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a general court held for the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland on the tenth day of May laſt, a certain THOMAS HADFIELD, late of Baltimore county, merchant, was indicted for the murder of DAVID STERETT, of the ſame county, merchant: And whereas the peace, dignity, and well being of the ſtate require that ſuch meaſures ſhould be adopted as may probably effect the arreſt of the ſaid Thomas Hadfield, ſo that he may be put upon his trial for the ſaid offence—I do, therefore, by the advice and conſent of the council, iſſue this my proclamation, requiring all civil officers, and other the good citizens of this ſtate, to apprehend the ſaid Thomas Hadfield, and to bring him before ſome judge or juſtice within the ſaid ſtate, to be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one. J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.* 6X

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

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## State of Maryland.

IN COUNCIL,

*Annapolis, June 10, 1791.*

WHEREAS it has been repreſented by ſeveral of the inhabitants of Dorcheſter county, that a certain ELIE SMOOT, on or about the thirteenth of April laſt, was murdered by a certain negro WILL, the ſlave of John Smoot, of the ſaid county, which negro, immediately after committing the ſaid murder, fled to eſcape the juſtice of the laws, and was ſoon after apprehended and confined in priſon in the city of Philadelphia, from whence he was taken by ſundry citizens of this ſtate employed by the ſaid John Smoot, but eſcaped from their cuſtody on the journey homeward, and fled towards the ſtate of New-Jerſey:

RESOLVED, That ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ſhall be paid for apprehending the ſaid negro Will, and delivering him to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of any county within this ſtate.

ORDERED, That the clerk take meaſures for the due publication of the foregoing reſolution in the public papers of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey.

Extract from the minutes,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

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THE advertiſement originally iſſued, reſpecting the above-mentioned negro, contains the following deſcription of him:

"A blackſmith by trade; he is a cunning artful fellow, about ſix feet high, well made in proportion, has a black ſmooth face, a good ſet of teeth, very quick in his ſpeech, and talks much; he has had a ſmall piece cropped from one of his ears, and has a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes." 6X

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## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 44

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June 12, 1791.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, by the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, and it is expected that all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate will make payment on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not be given.

w5 6

X ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

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## To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

# LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in ſheep—And alſo a few ſets of the LAWS ſince that publication, price two Guineas, in ſheets.——— All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms —— 19X

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## PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

*By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,*

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

## A BOOK, entitled,

"*The Salvation of all Men ſtrictly examined, and the endleſs Puniſhment of the Damned argued and defended againſt the Objections and reaſonings of the late Rev. Dr.* Chauncy, *of Boſton, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.

*Paſtor of a Church in* New-Haven.

The ſubject of ſaid book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's ſyſtem concerning future puniſhment, and a compariſon of thoſe parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deſerve any other puniſhment than that which is conducive to their perſonal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, ſuffer any other puniſhment than that which is conducive to their perſonal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endleſs puniſhment inconſiſtent with juſtice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the puniſhment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The juſtice of endleſs puniſhment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the ſame ſubject.

Chap. 8. Endleſs puniſhment conſiſtent with goodneſs.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. conſidered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. conſidered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. conſidered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Pſal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. conſidered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of univerſal ſalvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his anſwers to the arguments drawn from thoſe texts, which declare the puniſhment of the damned to be *everlaſting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his anſwers to the arguments drawn from what is ſaid concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is ſaid concerning the unpardonable ſin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiouſneſs.

Chap. 16. The poſitive evidence of endleſs puniſhment.

### CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo ſize; will be printed with a new ſmall Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have the ſeventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear, and will be finiſhed as expeditiouſly as poſſible, *with a liſt of the ſubſcribers*, if ſent in ſeaſon; therefore ſubſcribers are deſired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subſcription papers (which are diſperſed through the ſtates, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive ſubſcriptions) are deſired to be returned to Meſſrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the laſt of July next.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS taken in by the Printers hereof. 17

Baltimore, April 12, 1791. X

## Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high; he is a ſenſible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The laſt time he was ſeen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is ſaid to have been ſeen in this town on Sunday the 1ſt inſtant, and my overſeer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable expences.

PHLIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791.

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WESTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, ſs.
General Court, May Term, 1791.

### ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the firſt week of the ſitting of the court, and that ſummonſes for witneſſes in ſuch caſes be returnable the ſecond day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other caſes in law, be heard as the ſame may be called the firſt week of the court's ſitting, and ſuch of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called afterwards in the courſe of the court as opportunity may permit.

That theſe orders be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer.

Per order,

JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the General Court of the Weſtern Shore of Maryland.

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To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

*Gentlemen,*

I SHALL offer my ſervices, at the enſuing election, as one of your repreſentatives in the ſtate legiſlature: ——Private arrangements precluding the neceſſity of thoſe frequent and long abſences from the ſtate, which formerly compelled me to reſign my pretenſions, will now afford me leiſure to diſcharge this duty with convenience—ſhould the impreſſion of my zeal and exertion to promote your political welfare, encourage you to renew thoſe marks of confidence you were then pleaſed to beſtow.

Reſpectfully I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

*Annapolis, July 5, 1791.*

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### A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico.
John Lawſon Brightwell, Prince-George's county.

The Clerk of the Houſe of Delegates, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll (2), Annapolis; Simon Cantwell, Prince-George's county; Magt. Clark, Lyon's creek; Richard Carns, St. Mary's county.

John Davidſon, Robert Dorſey, Joſhua Dorſey, Annapolis; Mary Diſney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis; James T. Gates, Prince-George's county.

Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis.

Michael Kelly, Anne-Arundel county; Joſeph Karſick, Hunting-town.

Capt. Samuel Maynard (2), Herring bay; William M'Blair (2), Lower Marlborough.

John B. Onion, Annapolis.

William Paca, Charles Wilſon Peale, John Potton, Thomas Pryce, Annapolis; Joſeph Pemberton, Weſt river; Moſes Potter, Robert Ware Peacock, St. Mary's county.

Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; James Royſton, near Annapolis.

Charles Stewart, G. F. Straſs, Vachel Steyens, Annapolis.

John Tayloe, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, Weſt river; Thomas Tillard, Herring bay.

John Vaughan, Annapolis.

William Wallace (2), Simon Wilmer, James Weſt, William Weſt, Annapolis; John Weems, Edward Willin, Calvert county.

S. Green, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to this office for *letters*, are requeſted to ſend the *money*, as none will be delivered, without.

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BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.

THOSE perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN WHITE, Eſquire, late poſtmaſter of Baltimore, *legally authenticated*, are requeſted to apply for payment. 6w

D. DELOZIER, Adminiſtrator.

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*To all whom it may concern.*

THIS is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a TRACT of LAND in the ſaid county, called PLUMMER's PASTURE, according to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

DANIEL PLUMMER,
THOMAS PLUMMER,
JAMES PLUMMER.

July 1, 1791.

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## FOUND,

Between *Annapolis* and *Baltimore*,

## A Silver Watch,

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing-Office, and paying the charge of this notice.

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Annapolis, July 13, 1791.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JACOB LUSBY, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, and all perſons indebted are deſired to make immediate payment.

——LIKEWISE,——

On the 5th of Auguſt next will be SOLD, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the ſaid deceaſed, ſuch as hogs, horſes, cattle, and a parcel of Indian corn. The ſale to be at his late dwelling, at 11 o'clock preciſely.

BENJAMIN LUSBY, Adminiſtrator.
E. MURDOCH, Adminiſtratrix.

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RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, ſix feet high, and ſtout made, knock kneed, and one leg more ſo than the other, which affects his walk, ſo as to make him appear a little lame; he has loſt the nails off ſeveral of his toes on both feet, from being froſt bitten; his cloaths were an old coarſe cloth jacket, with oſnabrig ſhirt, tow linen trouſers, and old hat. He croſſed South River ferry on Sunday laſt, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the ſaid negro, and ſecuring him ſo that his maſter may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

Weſt-River, 5th July, 1791.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

## John Eager Howard, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the depoſition of REZIN HAMMOND, Eſquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April laſt ELIJAH GAITHER, ſon of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the ſaid Hammond, and fired at him two piſtols and a gun, with intention, as the ſaid Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the depoſition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the ſaid Gaither afterwards, in converſation with him, acknowledged the facts ſet forth in the depoſition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did diſcharge the laid piſtols with a deſign to kill the ſaid Hammond, and did then further declare that it was ſtill his ſettled determination to kill the ſaid Hammond whenever an opportunity ſhould offer: And whereas it is obviouſly the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be againſt the commiſſion of ſuch enormities, and to bring ſuch offenders againſt the laws and peace of ſociety to juſtice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, authoriſing and enjoining all ſheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before ſome one of the judges or juſtices within this ſtate, the ſaid Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this ſtate to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be publiſhed ſix weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

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I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the ſame upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the aſſociate juſtices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

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Meſſrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to diſcloſe the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleaſed to publiſh in your paper the depoſition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ſs.

ON the ſecond day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the ſubſcriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May laſt he was in company and had converſation with Elijah Gaither, ſon of Edward, and that, in the courſe of the ſaid converſation, the ſaid Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the ſaid Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in conſequence thereof, he, the ſaid Gaither, for ſeveral months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpoſe, that having diſcovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought ſuits againſt him, he immediately hired horſes, provided himſelf with three braces of piſtols, all which he loaded, or cauſed to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck ſhot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of ſhot, after which (viz. on Eaſter Monday before day-light) he, the ſaid Gaither, ſtarted with his ſervant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of reſidence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm juſt after day-break; that he placed and concealed himſelf in a certain field belonging to the ſaid farm, where it was uſual for colonel Hammond to paſs every morning, and ſo concealed, together with his ſaid ſervant, waited for ſome time in expectation of the ſaid Hammond coming along, during which time he, the ſaid Gaither, and his ſervant, watched for him alternately; that ſome time after ſunriſe he, the ſaid Gaither, finding that the ſaid Hammond did not paſs through the ſaid field as he expected, ſent his ſervant up to the houſe to inquire if the ſaid Hammond was at home, and if poſſible to diſcover and give him information whether the ſaid Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the houſe with him, and whether he was ſtill in bed or not; that his ſervant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the ſaid Gaither formed the deſign of going up to the houſe, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the ſaid Gaither was well acquainted) and aſſaſſinating him while in bed, but that he changed this reſolution from an apprehenſion that he might be diſcovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his firſt ſituation until about eight o'clock, when he and his ſervant rode up to the houſe with the gun and piſtols aforeſaid; that when he arrived there, he ſent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the houſe to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to ſpeak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refuſed; that Gaither then aſked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wiſhed to ſpeak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond ſaid, I ſee you are armed, and if I come to you, you will ſhoot me; that Gaither then promiſed upon his honour he would not, and that he made uſe of this promiſe as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within ſeven ſteps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to ſtop, gave his gun to his ſervant, and alighted from his horſe, at which time two of his piſtols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a piſtol, and inſiſted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, becauſe there were no witneſſes by, but offered to fight at any ſubſequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and ſaid Mr. Hammond ſhould either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noiſe behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the ſaid Gaither, turned in order to keep the ſaid negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the houſe; that he turned about, and before he had run many ſteps, he the ſaid Gaither levelled one of his piſtols at him, and fired the ſame, and was aſtoniſhed that he miſſed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as ſoon as he found he had miſſed him, he drew another piſtol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen ſteps, he fired that alſo at him, and thought he ſaw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the ſaid Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the houſe, and ſuppoſing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the ſaid Gaither took his gun from the ſervant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as ſoon as Mr. Hammond ſhould come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the houſe with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and ſtruck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehenſion that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would alſo get another gun, he mounted his horſe, and as he was mounting the ſaid negro fired and ſtruck him on the neck and left ſhoulder; that then the ſaid Gaither went off; that the ſaid Gaither, at the time of the above converſation, further declared, that he was not yet ſatisfied, and would always go prepared for the ſaid Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expreſſed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to diſſuade the ſaid Gaither from the further proſecution of his revenge, but that ſuch diſſuaſions, inſtead of having any ſalutary effect upon him, only ſeemed to make him the more determined; and that the ſaid Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conſcience to hire aſſaſſins to take away the life of the ſaid Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought ſuit againſt him was a juſt debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one elſe, if he ever aſked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

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